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[Whole No. 401.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY, February 16.

IN committee of the whole on the bill to establish fees to be paid on the transfer of public securities.

Mr. Steele in the chair.

The bill was read by the chairman—an amendment was proposed, which was, to strike out the last line of the bill, and to substitute a clause providing for the disposal of the fees, which are to be received by the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Loan-Offices.

Mr. Fitzsimons said he did not know whether he should vote for the bill or not; at present he had his doubts on the expediency of departing from a principle established in the government, which is, that public officers should be compensated for their services without being authorized to receive any fees. This principle has been adhered to in all cases where it was practicable; and it must appear the most eligible mode when it is considered how difficult it is to guard against abuses and frauds; he considered it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to provide adequate checks in the business.

Mr. Benson objected to the provision generally, he considered it as laying a tax on a particular species of property already encumbered with various restrictions in respect to which there is no option left to one of the parties. The government has preferred for its own security a particular process in the business of transferring public securities. He saw no reason in imposing a tax in addition to these regulations.

Mr. Dayton, in reply to Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that the process of the business in making the transfers at the several Loan Offices would afford an opportunity to provide complete and adequate checks against any abuse in the business or embezzlement of the fees; the names of the parties are always entered in books kept for the purpose; and these would furnish the necessary citations. With respect to the objection arising from the provision's operating as a tax, he conceived it did not apply with any greater force than what might be urged against fees imposed on deeds, &c. Mr. Dayton conceived that as a host of clerks were employed in the Treasury Department on this business of transfer which was done for the benefit of individuals, he thought it no more than reasonable that they should pay the expense.

Mr. Clark followed Mr. Dayton in a train of similar observations; he said he saw no difficulty in the business, the expense will fall on the speculators only.

Mr. Sturges said, it appeared to him that the bill would operate as an infraction of the law making provision for the public debt; he conceived that that law does not contemplate any charge being paid by the proprietors of public securities for transferring the certificates. They never supposed that they would be clogged with any such charge. In this view of the subject he should be opposed to the bill.

Mr. Benson replied to Mr. Dayton's remarks on the tax imposed on deeds; he said the cases are not parallel. In the present case there is no option to the public creditors; the government has already preferred how this business shall be done; it must therefore be considered as a breach of the rights of the creditors. With respect to the expenses falling exclusively on speculators, he said the gentleman was mistaken, and mentioned as an instance, to show that person who are not speculators will be subject to the tax. Mr. Benson doubted the propriety however, of a regulation which should operate so partially. He very much doubted the legality of framing a tax that should be pointed at any class of citizens in particular.

Mr. Mercer, after a few introductory remarks on the general utility of public institutions, and the obligation which every citizen is under to support them, remarked, that however true this principle is, yet it is but just that those who derive peculiar personal advantages from these institutions, should pay for those advantages. He applied this reasoning to the case in hand, and observed, that on this principle, he thought the provision contemplated by the bill was reasonable and just. With respect to taxing the property in the funds, he remarked, that the subject involved the most extensive considerations. He should not at present enter into a discussion of them; but, he observed, that it was clearly his opinion, that that species of property was liable to taxation in common with every other; and this idea he said was sanctioned by the usages and customs of nations.

Mr. Barnwell said it appeared to him that the particular regulation established in the Treasury department were made for the public advantage: if so, he could not see the justice of throwing the expense on individuals. If the bill should be sustained, he contended that the individuals should have the alternative of transferring or not, as is the case in respect to deeds. He should therefore be opposed to the bill unless some provision for an alternative should accompany it.

Mr. Gerry objected to the bill on general principles; he stated sundry consequences ex-

tremely injurious to the public credit, which might be grafted on the principle contained in the regulation proposed.

Mr. Boudinot observed that when the proposition was first brought forward, he entertained a favourable idea of the provision; he had not, however, till this morning, critically examined the operation of the principle in relation to the contract between the Government and the public creditors: He was indebted, he said, to the gentleman from New-York for the idea of an interference. Mr. B. then analyzed the provision respecting the public debt, in order to show that the regulations adopted were considered as final and conclusive; full and complete provision was made to defray the expense by the government; from hence he deduced this consequence that the tax contemplated would have a retrospective aspect, would interfere with the stipulations of the contract, and go to injuring the public credit essentially; for, said he, if Congress can lay a tax on the transfer of the public securities, they may extend the principle to such a degree as to intend all transfers whatever, yea to taxing the debt—an idea he conceived totally subversive of public credit.

Mr. Dayton remarked, that the reasoning of his colleague, and of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gerry) went too far, it would apply to every species of imposition whatever; and the government would thereby be in effect precluded from laying any duties on Import and tonnage.

Mr. S. Bourne was in favour of the bill—he cited precedents from Probate and other Offices in the several states, to show that paying fees was customary, and was submitted to by the people; the parties deriving the benefit, it is universally conceived should bear the expense incurred.

With respect to the fees he conceived the precedent is already established by the government, fees are paid in the department of state: these fees are accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury—he thought a similar mode might be adopted in the present case; let the fees be paid for the benefit of the United States, and let the several officers account with the head of the Treasury department for the same, who will account to the legislature.

Mr. Clark supported the bill by further remarks; he extended his ideas to taxing the public securities; this expedient, he said, the public exigencies may possibly require. He repeated his observations relative to the number of clerks in the Treasury, employed on the business of transfers; the great expense hereby incurred he said was for the advantage of speculators, of which a host was collected in a neighbouring city; where, as from a center they extended, their negotiations to all parts of the Union.

Mr. Lawrence said he always considered it as indicative of the badness of a cause, when a person defends to general invectives against public bodies;—he alluded to Mr. Clark's reflection on the city of New-York. Mr. C. said, he had not mentioned New-York. Mr. Lawrence said his remark was applicable to the gentleman's reflection, let him refer to any city whatever. Mr. Lawrence then entered into a general consideration of the subject, and stated the various steps of the process prescribed by the funding law in relation to transfers. The deductions he drew were similar to those made by Mr. Benson.

Mr. Murray was against the bill—he thought it wrong in principle, and thinking so, no argument speciously drawn from a small gain to the public which it was unworthy in them to demand, should tempt him to vote for it. He declared that when the bill was first noticed—his reflections had presented the provision merely in a sort of analogy with fees justly demanded in courts, and in common civil offices, as offices for the registering of deeds. But the moment the course of his reflections had traced the subject in that analogy, he discovered a strong and insuperable objection. These institutions, for the support of which fees were demandable from such as had business, were such as the law established for the intercourse between one individual and another—here, on the contrary, the law relates to a proceeding in which a debtor public is to transfer its promissory notes to individual creditors—The public is a debtor—has issued negotiable paper, part of the value of which depends on the facility of negotiation—the necessity of registering transfers being merely to secure the public—As the debt was subscribed under the idea of transfers being free of expense, so to force the parties to pay fees would diminish the value of the property—for if it be an expense now to the public, and that expense be intended to be taxed on the thing transferred, it would amount to something like diminishing the debt without discharging it. There is a solid difference between laws that regulate fees to be paid on the transactions between man and man, and such as relate to transactions like this between a debtor public and an individual creditor—If a debtor constitutes a debt of a negotiable kind, and at the time of issuing his note makes each transfer necessarily to depend on an act of his own, he cannot expect to be paid for this—

This quality forms a part of the value he has parted from.

The debate on the subject was continued till a late hour; several other gentlemen spoke on the occasion.

The motion to amend the bill was at length agreed to, the committee then rose and reported accordingly.

The bill and the amendment were laid on the table.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, December 23.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, December 15.

Letter from Lieutenant-General Miranda.

“Head Quarters General at Ruremond, Dec. 11.

“The citadel of Antwerp being taken, and the navigation of the Scheldt opened, I marched forward on the 6th current with the army under my command, to attack Austrian Guel-dres. This march of 28 leagues for the most part over a wild country, was executed with astonishing order and rapidity. On our arrival at the Meuse, we found several posts of the enemy, which the vanguard easily repulsed, having taken some of them prisoners. We took possession also without opposition of the towns of Wefem and Wert, belonging to Austrian Guel-dres, and of all the territory on this side of the Meuse. We then crossed that river at the town of Wefem, by means of some boats, as the enemy had destroyed all their lying bridges. In short, with 3000 infantry, and 300 hussars, we attacked our enemies, who, to the number of 3000 infantry, and 300 cavalry had retired to Ruremond. At break of day the head of our army having appeared before Ruremond, found the bridge on the Roer burnt. Our cavalry finding a ford, passed the river, and the infantry effected a passage, by procuring pontoons. At nine in the morning, our troops entered the capital of Guel-dres in triumph, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants, who, in their joy, invoked liberty, and blessed the French who had brought them that present.

“I then found by the best information, the enemy to the number of 3,500 regular troops, commanded by General Gentreuil, had retired precipitately at five in the morning. The Austrian Council, or government of the Netherlands, who had taken refuge here, did the same four or five days before. My vanguard, which I immediately sent in pursuit of the enemy, will not fail to come up with them in their flight. Some of the inhabitants of Prussian Guel-dres, have already presented themselves before me, to offer me their services, and to solicit the same happiness which Austrian Guel-dres must enjoy under theegis of France.

(Signed)

“MIRANDA.”

After the reading of the above, Cambon in the name of the military and Diplomatic Committees, said, that the progress of liberty should no longer be checked. “You must (said he) freely declare our revolutionary power in every country which we enter. You must overturn established constitutions, and convolve primary assemblies. This, instead of infringing on the sovereignty of nations is establishing it. I now present a decree for that purpose.”

I. The Generals in all those countries, which are, or may be occupied by our armies, shall immediately proclaim in the name of the Republic, the abolition of the ancient contributions, nobility, taxes, feudal rights, real and personal servitude, the exclusive right of hunting and fishing, and all privileges. They also declare to the people, that they bring them peace, liberty and fraternity.

II. They shall declare at the same time that the constituted authorities are suppressed. They shall proclaim the sovereignty of the people. They shall convolve the Primary Assemblies to elect Judges and provisional Administrators, and shall post up the Proclamation of this decree.

III. No one can be admitted into the Primary Assembly, nor be elected a Judge or Administrator, if he has not taken an oath to be faithful to Liberty and Equality, and if he has not renounced all the privileges which he enjoyed. The members of the existing administrations and judicial powers cannot be nominated in the first election.

IV. The National Convention shall appoint commissioners chosen from their own body, to go and to fraternize with the people.

V. The Executive Council shall also appoint Commissioners for the same end, and to regulate the sum due to the republic for the expenses it may have incurred.

VI. They shall give an account of their proceedings every fifteen days.

VII. The French Republic shall keep an account of the expenses it has been at, and shall make arrangements for the payment of these expenses.

VIII. The French nation declares, that it will consider as enemies those people, who,

refusing liberty, shall enter into accommodation or negotiation with their tyrants.

IX. The French nation swears never to lay down its arms until the countries into which they have entered shall be free and their liberty secured.

The Proclamation referred to above was then read. It was in substance the same as the above decree, and was ordered to be sent to the Generals by extraordinary couriers.

SUNDAY, December 16.

A letter was sent to the President, stating, that the Royalists were beginning to shew themselves; and, that many writings were circulated in favor of Louis XVI.

Thuriot—“This is certainly true; but the best means of bringing back tranquility, and suppressing faction, will be to Decree, that whoever shall propose, or attempt to break the unity of the Republic, or to detach any part of it, in order to unite it to a foreign country, shall be punished with death.”—Decreed.

Buzot—“If this decree serves to bring back confidence, I shall propose another which will tend still more to accomplish that object. The Throne is overturned—the tyrant will soon be no more, but despotism still exists; its ancient habits, its creatures still exist; let us imitate the Romans, they expelled Tarquin and his family;—like them let us banish the family of the Bourbons. Louis XVI. criminal and in chains is now not dangerous: we must however sacrifice him to our safety, and banish his family. If any exception is to be made, it must not be in favor of the branch of Orleans. Those who are the most beloved are the most dangerous. The name of Bourbon is odious to every true Republican, and that of Egalité is so much the more singular as he affects to conceal it. His children have great courage, and they may form alliances with the daughters of Princes. I think them dangerous. If Orleans has made sacrifices to Liberty let him add to them, that of delivering us from his presence and from the last branches of the family of the Capets. Charles I. died on the scaffold, and yet England recalled his son. The Lords placed Charles II. on the Throne. We have no more Princes, but monarchy has its superstitious votaries. Abolish the name of King, and we shall cease to be divided—drive from you every thing that may bring back arbitrary power.”

Louvet—“I support this motion, and in my opinion, except Antonietta and her son, respecting the fate of whom the Convention reserve to themselves the right to determine, every individual of the family ought to quit France in 24 hours after the trial of Louis, and to be punished with death if they return.”

Lanjuinais. Remember the manner in which Egalité was elected. Remember that the armies are in the hands of his sons—they are beloved by the soldiers, and they deserve to be so on account of their bravery. Remember also, that an attempt was made to get a person who was formerly only Chancellor to Egalité, appointed Minister at War; any one may comprehend these hints: We detest Royalty—let us therefore prove it by banishing all the relations of the tyrant.

Chabot.—If you wish to exercise ostracism, you must not confine it to the family of the Capets.

The Convention, after some further remarks, decreed by acclamation, That

“All the members of the family of the Bourbons, Capets, except those who are detained at the Temple, shall quit the department of Paris in 24 hours, and in three days the territories of the Republic and the countries in which the French armies presently are.”

The Convention likewise decreed, that the Ministers Pache and Roland should be replaced, and that the Committee of Constitution should present, in as short a time as possible, a plan for organizing an Executive Council appointed by the people.

Kersaint. I request the Convention to recollect the fatal epoch, when England, which always takes advantage of the faults of the French Government, caused to be exiled by its intrigues in 1757, M. D'Argenson and M. Machant, the only two Ministers whose talents it dreaded, and by their means hurried us into a disastrous and disgraceful war.

Petion Rabaud, and several other members here attempted to speak, but they were not able to make themselves heard.

An adjournment was then twice proposed and negatived, and Barrere proceeded to read the first article of a decree for banishing the whole family of the Bourbons, except those confined in the Temple. A violent tumult now ensued; and after long confusion and uproar, during which the President was twice obliged to put on his hat, it was resolved that the question should be decreed; and that any member who might interrupt the deliberation, should be conducted to the Abbaye.

Rowbel having asked the Convention whether they could, without infringing the sovereignty of the People, expel a member [Egalité] for no other reason than that he belonged to this or to that family, a most tumultuous debate, or rather an uproar took place in the

Convention. The President endeavored to restore order, and was obliged twice to put on his hat. This confusion continued for two hours, during the whole of which time hardly a word could be heard.

It was at last proposed to except Equality from the Decree, and so adjourn the question, so far as it related to him, for three days.

This motion was adopted. Some original letters of Mr. Laporte, were transmitted to the Convention by Madame Olympia Degouges, who offered at the same time to undertake the defence of Louis XVI.

On this offer the Convention proceeded to the order of the day.

Some suspicions having been excited from certain passages in the papers, to be employed as proofs against Louis XVI. that Bailly, formerly Mayor of Paris, attempted to favor the flight of the ex-monarch. Bailly wrote to the Convention, declaring, that during the whole time of his magistracy, he always acted upon the same principles—the support of the law; and that he never favored any party or faction whatever.

DECEMBER 22.

A debate took place respecting the existing Committees; some Members having insisted on the execution of the law, which ordains, that one half of the Members of each hall, at the end of every two months, be removed, and their places be filled by new Members.

The Convention at length decreed, that this law should be put in execution, and that all the Committees, that of the Constitution excepted, should be one half renewed.

Coutinon remonstrated against the Decree which enacts, that in all countries occupied by the armies of the Republic, the functions of provisional administrators cannot be performed by any *ci-devant* Nobleman, Priest, or Agent, of the Austrian Government. He said the above was unjust and implicit; that it infringed the Sovereignty of the People, solemnly acknowledged by the Convention; and that it was unworthy of the representatives of a free nation to enchain the consciences of those whom they had delivered from tyrants. He concluded by moving, that these restrictions might be annulled.

After some debate the motion was decreed with an amendment—that nobility and clergy, before they could be elected, must have renounced all their prerogatives and privileges.

Young Equality came to Paris the other day to visit his sister—He exclaimed, 'I know they meditate our banishment: If the sentence find me here, I will instantly depart and give an example without a murmur, of fidelity and submission: If it reaches me in time of action, I will plunge into the enemy's battalions, and in dying receive the consolation of falling for my country.' This young man has been in seventeen actions.

Domestic Articles.

NORFOLK, February 16.

NOTICE.

The Consul of the French Republic informs the descendants of French families in this country, that on the 21st September, 1792, the National Assembly enacted, on the proposal of citizen La Grevole, "that the Executive Power shall, without delay, enroll the names of the French families, which were prosecuted on account of religion by Louis XVI. in that they may recover their property so unjustly confiscated."

The Consul will send to France, with the utmost pleasure, the claim and grievances of his brethren.

The Citizen-Consul, M. A. B. MANGOURT.

January 24, 1793,
and first of the French Republic.

WINCHESTER (Vir.) February 18.

On Monday evening last a BALL was given in commemoration of the PRESIDENT'S BIRTH, at Mr. Daugherty's tavern in this town.—The occasion gave peculiar happiness to the company, by having another opportunity of demonstrating their love and veneration for that great and good citizen. The evening was spent with great hilarity, and, among many others, the following patriotic toasts were given:

Our beloved President, may he long be enabled to render his important services to a grateful country—The Majority in Congress; may they continue to deserve the confidence of their constituents—The Federal Constitution; may its basis of wisdom be invulnerable to the shafts of revilers, or the friends of anarchy—May unanimity and affection banish local distinctions in United America—May our National Laws remove every obstacle to the payment of honest debts—The Vice-President; may his exertions in his country's cause be still remembered—Our unfortunate friend the Marquis de la Fayette.

EASTON (Maryland) Feb. 19.

Monday the 11th instant, being the Anniversary of the Birth of our beloved President, the same was celebrated here by the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its neighborhood. The Ball-room was filled with Ladies, whose smiles testified the joy with which they embrace every opportunity of expressing their gratitude to, and veneration for, their protector and benefactor. At the upper end of the Ball-room was hung a handsome picture of the President, ornamented with a crown of laurel and wreaths of flowers, which the Ladies had previously prepared. The Ball was opened with the favorite dance of "The President's Birth-Night"—and the evening was spent with the utmost hilarity and refined pleasure—On no occasion have we seen a more brilliant or a more happy company.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

CONGRESS are drawing to a close—there are some important matters yet pending; but though the men who have hitherto done the business, are solicitous still to do as much as possible; they have to encounter very extraordinary exertions made to procrastinate almost every thing to the next Congress—not with a wish or expectation that business will then be done better; but, that it will be *undone*. This is not an uncharitable supposition—for when opposition finds its arguments against the principles of measures refused, it constantly brings forward the next Congress; and this is the concluding idea of every declamation against doing any thing the present session.

I should most sincerely lament the circumstance, if by electing an anti-federal character, Massachusetts should encase the junco against herself: That this would be the case, should some names be brought forward, which have so deeply pledged themselves against the public measures already adopted, is so evident, that I am astonished to see how your votes have run. If those who never did any thing for their country—if those who bellow the loudest against the Constitution, and the laws of the union—if those who have no personal honor, or private reputation are the patriots of our country, then will the people of Massachusetts act a wise and consistent part in committing the public interest to the care and guidance of men, who will coincide with persons of the above description.

You see what has been the result of the attack on the War-Department, in the House: The Committee on St. Clair's expedition, will probably make a new report this week: I think they will be puzzled—Knox will stand acquitted, justified and honored, if strict justice is done, or I am much mistaken—and so will Hodgdon: The Secretary of the Treasury comes next—He will come forth like gold—His friends are mistaken in the man, if his reputation is not of more value in his own estimation, than all the produce of Mexico since avarice first opened a mine. These investigations will do good, if the people are wise and just in appreciating the merits of their faithful servants—and in shewing a proper contempt for the sham patriots, who raise a smoke as a cover to facilitate their access to public appointments—There is, however, another object in these investigations; it is procrastination.

We have much talk here of resignations in the executive departments—even of the chief—but this I do not believe; Mr. Jefferson certainly goes out in March—he has given up his house—some say, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, will resign; but it is mere conjecture. However, this may be observed, that it is a most flagrant and scandalous violation of republican principles, to asperse, arraign and condemn public characters, without mercy and without trial, or without the shadow of proof.—What must be the consequence of such conduct, but this, that men of honor and sensibility will shrink from, and avoid public trusts—their places will be filled with these unprincipled calumniators, who will despise the public opinion, while they speculate in the public interest.

The President of the United States has come in for a due share of the dirt thrown from the mud-carts of these traducers of all good men: But his patriotism is proof against every assault, and the confidence and veneration of the friends of virtue will support him to the end of his days, in being the protector and preserver of our free and glorious Constitution.

On Tuesday evening departed this life, in the 60th year of his age, JOHN MANLY, Esq. Captain and Commander in the Navy of the United States. This gallant officer distinguished himself by his early, spirited and successful enterprises during the late war. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, the Free Masons, and by the Independent Company of Fusiliers, with arms reversed, drums muffled, music playing a solemn dirge—at the place of interment three volleys were fired.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE progress of truth is sometimes slow, but its steps are always sure towards final victory over error and deception. Sometimes it has a tedious course to travel, and many obstacles to pass over, thrown in its way by the inimical artifices of men interested to keep those divided and opposed in their views of things, who have one and the same interest, cause, and sentiment, that ought to unite and harmonize their minds and measures. It is a pleasing and comforting testimony which the friends of true liberty and public virtue now see, in the sympathetic and joyful demonstrations going forward, that notwithstanding all the manoeuvres of a deluging cabal against liberty, to sow the seeds of aristocracy in the rank soil of avarice, and to manure their growth by the stimulating mixture of political and monied operations; and at the same juncture, to sap the public confidence and affection towards republican government, by calumnies against republicans in France, and sneering at the principles of equality and the rights of man among ourselves, that notwithstanding these things, truth is every where lifting up her awful voice, and speaking forth the same pure patriotic sentiments, which liberty ever breathes into generous and manly hearts; nor can the time be far off when the same solemn voice of the people will proclaim their indignant feelings against all such as have endeavored to turn them from the plain path of honest republicanism, which leads to the universal good of all, and to involve them in the mysteries of a crooked and cunningly devised policy, tending in the end to blind and fetter the many, and to make them hewers of wood and drawers of water to the few, who are satisfied with sucking up the wealth of the community, wisely attire and arm at vaulting into dignities, emoluments, and power independent of the people.

COLUMBIA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

A report on the petition of Lewis Pintard was read, which proposes an extension of the time limited for receiving drawbacks—referred to the committee of the whole to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the grant of land to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The discussion of the bill engaged the committee till near the time of adjournment. Various verbal and other amendments were agreed to, and reported to the house;—those were adopted by the house, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The French inhabitants of Gallipolis purchased from persons calling themselves Agents of the Scioto Company, a large tract of land, for which they paid a high price, on condition that the Company would give them certain stipulated assistance in making their settlement. They removed to this country from France, and found that the title of the land on which they were seated by the Scioto Company, is disputed by the Ohio Company. From motives of benevolence, humanity and policy, and in consequence of their voluntary military services, a grant of land is by the bill directed to be conveyed to them, independent of their disputed claim to their present settlement.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the House that they have concurred, with amendments, in the amendments of the House, to the bill in addition to the act for establishing the judicial courts of the United States.

Mr. Heister, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported four bills as truly enrolled, viz.

"An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1793." "An act to regulate claims to invalid pensions." "An act to repeal the several import laws, so far as they impose a duty on useful beasts imported for breed." And "An act for settling the claims of certain persons therein mentioned."

The Speaker signed these acts.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Griffin and Treadwell, was appointed to bring in a bill to provide for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, not ceded to the United States.

A bill making an appropriation to defray the expense of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes, north-west of the river Ohio, was taken into consideration. An amendment reported yesterday by the committee of the whole, was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, informed the House, that the Senate have concurred with amendments in two bills sent from the House, viz. A bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—and a bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.

Mr. Hartley moved, that the House should go into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition under Gen. St. Clair. This motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Livermore then moved, that the committee of the whole should be discharged from the consideration of said report. This motion was made on a supposition that the time remaining of the session will not admit of finishing the discussion of the subject. This motion was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Madison then moved the following in substance, viz.

Resolved, That the report of the committee on the causes of the failure of the expedition under Gen. St. Clair, ought to be printed, together with the observations of the Secretary of War, the commanding General, and the Quarter-master General, relative thereto.

Resolved, That each member of Congress be furnished with two copies of the same, and that such measures as may be eligible, be taken to circulate them thro' the United States.

These resolutions were debated for some time; but without deciding, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 27.

The bill to authorize a grant of land to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis—and the bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes north west of the river Ohio, were severally read the third time and passed.

A bill supplementary to the act providing for the establishment and maintenance of Light Houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole this day.

The bill for extending the time limited for receiving subscriptions to the loan of the United States was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid the following motion on the table viz. "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to make further provision for securing the collection of the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines, and teas; this motion was agreed to, and referred to a select committee."

The amendments of the Senate to the amendments of the House to the bill supplementary to the act for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States were read; also their amendments to the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, complaining of some inaccuracies in the printing of the Reports which he had made to the house during the present session; this letter was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Sedgwick and Dayton.

In committee of the whole Mr. Dayton in the chair, on the bill for altering the places of holding the Circuit Courts of the U. States, in the states of North Carolina and Vermont, and for other purposes. The committee made some amendments, which being reported to the house,

a motion was made and agreed to recommit the bill to a select committee.

A message from the President of the U. S. informed the house that he has this day approved and signed two acts, which originated in the house, viz. one an act repealing the several import laws of the U. States so far as the same may be deemed to impose duties on useful beasts imported for breed; the other, "an act making provision for the persons therein mentioned."

The amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled, an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, were taken into consideration, and agreed to by the house. The amendments of the Senate to the amendments of the house to the bill supplementary to the act for establishing the Judicial Courts were next taken up, these were concurred in with amendments.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the house that they have passed a bill providing an annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer. The Secretary also informed the house, that the President of the U. States has approved and signed, an act, in addition to and for alteration of an act for extending the time limited for settling the accounts between the U. States and the individual states.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress were read—this proposed the last Monday in December, in lieu of the first Monday of Nov. as in the bill; the house negated this amendment.

A second message from the Senate informed the house that they have passed the bill entitled an act, to ascertain the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district Courts of the U. States, with amendments.

The bill received from the Senate providing an allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer was read the first time: the second reading of this bill, being opposed, as unconstitutional, the question, shall the bill be rejected, was put, agreeable to the rules of the house, this was negated. The bill was then referred to a committee of the whole.

An estimate of additional appropriations for the services of the year 1793, was received from the Secretary of the Treasury; read and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Madison, and W. Smith, with instructions to report a bill.

Mr. Heister brought in a report on the petition of relative to a discovery in the improvement of fire arms. This report is favorable to the petitioner.

Mr. Giles, after some pointed animadversions, on the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury made to the House, pursuant to the resolutions which have been passed, read several resolutions relative thereto, which were handed to the Clerk, again read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Barnwell, it was voted, that when the House adjourn, they adjourn to 6 o'clock in the evening.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, with the copy of a exemplification of an act of the state of New York, ceding to the United States the jurisdiction of a certain tract of land on Montok Point, in said state.

A letter was read from the Treasurer of the United States, covering the report of the accounting Officers of the Treasury, on his accounts to the 31st of Dec. 1792.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing an abstract of the exports of the United States,—referred to a select committee to examine and report on such parts as it may be proper to print.

Adjourned till 6 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday Evening, February 27.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for ascertaining the fees in cases of Admiralty proceedings, in the District Courts of the United States, were agreed to by the House.

A bill, providing for the reimbursement of a loan made of the Bank of the United States, was taken into consideration. On motion, the bill was re-committed to the committee of the whole. The House immediately went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair. The bill being read, a motion was made to strike out the first section, which authorizes a loan.

Mr. Barnwell said, as he had been in favour of making the loan of two millions, as contemplated in the section; he thought it due to himself and to the committee to state the reason which will induce him to agree to the motion for striking out the section. It is, said he, because there is not time during the session to go into such an investigation of the subject as it merited; such an investigation, he was persuaded, would convince every unprejudiced mind, that it would be for the interest of the United States to effect the loan.

Mr. Madison was in favour of striking out the section—setting aside the consideration that the United States are not under obligation to discharge the whole sum of two millions at the present time; he very much doubted the policy of making loans at that amount, when the question, Whether any saving could be made thereby, is problematical, considering the rate of interest in Europe. He thought it probable, that before the time came round, when the United States might be obliged to discharge the whole of this debt, money may be obtained on more advantageous terms than at present, if it should be found necessary to borrow.

The section was struck out *nem. con.*

Several amendments were made to the next section; the committee then rose and reported the same; and the House adopted the amendments, and ordered the bill to be engrossed.

Mr. Williamson, of the committee on the Secretary of the Treasury's communication respecting the exports and imports of the United States, reported that the same ought to be published.

In committee of the whole, on the bill directing the accounting officers of the Treasury, to

pals to the credit of John Banks the sum of 9768 dollars and 90 cents, heretofore charged to him in an account settled at the Treasury. The Committee made one verbal amendment which was reported to and adopted by the House.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. A bill, supplementary to the act providing for the establishment and maintenance of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, was discussed in committee of the whole.

Mr. Key moved to add a section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct a floating beacon or buoy to be placed on Smith's point shoal, in the Chesapeake Bay—this was agreed to.

Mr. Williamson moved to add, "and a beacon or floating buoy near Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina—agreed to.

A section was added, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, devolving the duty respecting light-houses, beacons and buoys, on the commissioner of the revenue.

Another motion was offered by the same gentleman, the object of which was, to augment the salary of the commissioner of the revenue—this motion was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the amendments. The amendment devolving the duty of superintending the light-houses, &c. on the commissioner of the revenue, and that referring to an augmentation of his salary, were disagreed to, the others were adopted; and then it was ordered that the bill be engrossed.

Mr. Fitzsimons then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to encrease the salaries of the commissioner of the revenue, and the auditor of the Treasury—laid on the table.

Mr. W. Smith read a motion to the following purport,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized, in case the state of Pennsylvania, or the city of Philadelphia, shall not, in due season, make provision for the accommodation of Congress, to cause such accommodation to be provided, &c.—laid on the table.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 28.

A bill providing for the payment of the first instalment of a loan made of the Bank of the United States.

A bill, supplementary to the act, providing for the establishment and maintenance of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers—and

A bill, directing the officers of the treasury to pals to the credit of John Banks, the sum of 9768 dollars and 90 cents—were read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Livermore, of the committee to whom was re-committed the bill for altering the time and places for holding the circuit courts in the Eastern Districts, and in North-Carolina, and for other purposes, brought in a report which proposes sundry amendments to the bill; these were agreed to with amendments—and the bill read the third time, and passed.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, informed the House that they adhere to their amendment to the bill, for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress; and that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House, to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill supplementary to the act, for establishing the judicial courts of the United States.

The House took this message into consideration, and voted to insist on their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress—and chose a committee of conference.

Mr. Fitzsimons reported a bill, making certain appropriations therein mentioned—Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole.

A bill to authorize Ephraim Kimberly to locate a land-warrant, issued to him for services during the late war—Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Heister, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled,

An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—and an act to ascertain the fees demandable in cases of Admiralty proceedings in the courts of the United States, and for other purposes. The Speaker signed the same.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill, to increase the salaries of the commissioner of the revenue and the auditor of accounts.—Committee Messrs. Fitzsimons, B. Bourne, and Murray.

A bill making further provision for securing the collection of the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines, and teas, was read the first time. Mr. Madison, after stating several reasons arising from the importance of the provisions contained in the bill, and the impossibility from the shortness of the time remaining of the present Session, to go into a proper investigation of its principles, moved, that the second reading should be postponed till the next session.

The question on the second reading was put, and agreed to; it was accordingly read, and committed for to-morrow. One hundred copies of the bill to be printed in the interim.

The resolutions brought forward yesterday by Mr. Giles, were called for by that Gentleman previous to the reading of the last bill. The reading being finished, Mr. Ames moved that the resolutions should be taken up.

Mr. Murray suggested the necessity of giving a preference to the judiciary bill reported by him some days since.—He was seconded by Mr. Key.

The motion for taking up the resolutions was carried, 40 members rising in favor of it. The resolutions were accordingly read by the clerk, and are as follow, viz.

1st. Resolved, That it is essential to the due administration of the government of the United States, that laws making specific appropriations of money, should be strictly observed by the administrator of the finances thereof.

2d. Resolved, That a violation of a law making appropriations of money, is a violation of that section of the Constitution of the United

States which requires that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

3d. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office, in failing to give Congress official information in due time, of the monies drawn by him from Europe into the United States—which drawing commenced Dec. 1790, and continued till Jan. 1793—and of the causes of making such drafts.

4th. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has violated the law passed the 4th of August, 1790, making appropriations of certain monies authorized to be borrowed by the same law, in the following particulars, viz. 1st, by applying a certain portion of the principal borrowed to the payment of interest falling due upon that principal, which was not authorized by that, or any other law—2dly, By drawing part of the same monies into the United States, without instructions of the President of the United States.

5th. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has deviated from the instructions given by the President of the United States, in exceeding the authorities for making loans under the acts of the 4th and 12th August, 1790.

6th. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has, without the instructions of the President of the United States, drawn more monies borrowed in Holland into the United States, than the President of the United States was authorized to draw under the act of the 12th of August, 1790: which act appropriated two millions of dollars only, when borrowed, to the purchase of the public debt; and that he has omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office, in failing to give official information to the Commissioners for purchasing the public debt, of the various sums drawn from time to time, suggested by him to have been intended for the purchase of the public debt.

7th. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury did not consult the public interest in negotiating a loan with the Bank of the United States, and drawing therefrom 400,000 dollars, at 5 per cent. per annum, when a greater sum of public money was deposited in various banks at the respective periods of making the respective drafts.

8th. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has been guilty of an indecorum to this House, in undertaking to judge of its motives in calling for information which was demandable of him, from the constitution of his office; and in failing to give all the necessary information within his knowledge, relatively to the subjects of the reference made to him of the 19th January, 1792, and of the 22d November, 1792, during the present session.

9th. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States.

Mr. Giles then moved that they should be referred to a committee of the whole house.

Some debate took place on a motion to divide the question, so as that the sense of the house in regard to the reference to the committee of the whole, should be taken on the resolutions separately.

The question for referring the first, second and ninth resolutions being put, was negatived.

In favor of committing the 9th resolution, 13 members only rose.

The residue were then referred to a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair. The first resolution before the committee was then read. The debate continued till after three o'clock; the committee then rose and reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

A message from the President of the United States informed the house, that he had this day approved and signed two acts which originated in the house—one, an act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1793: The other, an act to regulate claims to invalid pensions.

A message from the Senate informed the house that they have appointed a committee of conference, on the bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress; also, that they have passed the bill making an appropriation for defraying the expense of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes north west of the river Ohio. Adjourned till 6 o'clock in the Evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.—On the bill for extending the time for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States, which may not be subscribed prior to the first day of March, 1793.—The bill was reported without amendments, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making certain appropriations therein mentioned—Mr. Boudinot in the chair. Several amendments were agreed to by the committee, which were reported, and laid on the table. Adjourned.

Philadelphia, March 2.

Abstract of further European intelligence by the January Packet.

The galleries of the Hall of the National Convention were occupied on the 20th Dec. by people who had sat there all the night previous to the day on which the King's defence was made.—A negotiation is on foot between Spain and France—this appears, on the part of the French government to have for its object a definitive declaration of neutrality on the part of Spain—a neutrality is unequivocally declared by the latter, but the declaration is accompanied with some general reflections on the situation of Louis XVI. in which it is said—"It is impossible that the whole world should not behold, with horror, the violence committed against a prince oppressed by the miseries of a long and vigorous captivity, and by the insults of some, who think to aggrandize themselves by treading under foot greatness now fallen;"—the declaration further says that a majority of the French nation, though they have not spoken out, seems to be favorable to Louis.—It con-

cludes by suggesting that a magnanimous conduct towards Louis, by suffering him to chafe an asylum for himself and family would be a testimony of the generosity of the French nation.—Murmurs frequently interrupted the reading of this paper, and the assembly decreed, "That the executive Council be informed in what quality BURGON, Minister of the republic to the Court of Spain, is acknowledged by that Court, in order that he may be recalled, if not acknowledged as Minister of the French Republic."

The English papers say that their government has refused to hold any conference with M. CHAUVETIN, the Minister of France, or to bear the assurances which he is instructed to give of their good dispositions towards Holland and England—if this be true, war between the countries appears inevitable—an article in the same papers says that the Dutch are resolved to relinquish their right to the navigation of the Scheldt. Monsieur the elder brother of the King of France is expected in London, on his way to Lisbon and Madrid.

Count de Stackelberg, Ambassador of the Empress of Russia, at Stockholm, has taken the French emigrants under his particular protection. His Excellency has even assigned an apartment in the hotel which he occupies, to M. de St. Priest, the most distinguished among these unfortunate exiles.

The minister from the court of Vienna having demanded the quota which the king of Denmark in quality of duke of Holstein is to furnish the army of the empire, it has been resolved, that his majesty will conform to the conclusion of the Germanic diet. It is believed, however, that the quota will be furnished in money.

The Emperor has taken the command in chief from the duke de Saxe Tefchen, and conferred it on the marshal De Saxe Cobourg. Had this long wished for change taken place before the battle of Jennepe, the papers say, the low countries probably would have been saved.

On the 14th Dec. at five in the morning, the King of Prussia set out from Frankfort at the head of the greatest part of the garrison, and all the Prussian troops quartered in the neighborhood. A very smart cannonade has been heard since their departure. There is a report that the French were driven back to Castel, in the suburbs of Mayence, on the right of the Rhine; that they lost several pieces of cannon, and abandoned the post of Kockheim, which the king carried in person, and where he passed the night. Letters of later date say, that the Prussians are in possession of Oppenheim, an important post on the Rhine, four leagues above Mayence.—This will intercept the convoys which General Custine received by this river from Landau.

The last advices mention, that general Bournonville, who received orders to go and extricate general Custine, has been obliged to fall back, on account of the severity of the season, the want of forage, desertion, and sickness, which have made a sad havoc in his army. It appears, then, that Custine is at this moment in the most perilous situation.

"There reigns at Paris (says Gorfes) a perfect calm—the sure forerunner of a storm!!!"

The majority of the Convention speak decidedly, out of the house, in favor of the King; and were it not for the more sanguinary faction, there would scarcely remain a doubt respecting his safety.

As Louis proceeded to the Convention, and as he returned, though the crowd which collected was very considerable, not a murmur of indignation was heard—whether to accommodate each other's sight, or out of some respect to their late King, cannot be exactly known, but the greater part of the populace appeared uncovered as the procession passed; the carriage was guarded by a picked body of 500 men. Louis appeared altogether in dishabille, his hair was undressed, and his beard rough.

The calm that now reigns at Paris, say some of the Papers, betokens an approaching storm; within this last week it should appear that near 15,000 persons have quitted that capital.

General Anselm is recalled from the command of the army in Nice, on account of the disorder among the troops, and General Biron is appointed to succeed him.

Three patriotic clubs have been formed at Stockholm; one of them is held in the English tavern. The Duke Regent has expressed his dislike of these associations.

The Constitutional Societies in Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, Derby, &c. are raising a fund to oppose all prosecutions which may be designed to destroy the liberty of the press.

The preparations of war making by the English are principally directed to the protection of their trade. On this account an unusual number of frigates has been put in commission, some of which are to be commanded by Admirals.

It is the general opinion, say the English papers, of every well informed man in this country, that the present violence of the two parties in France cannot abate, without some new and general massacre. Already are lists of proscription handed about in Paris.

The debates on Mr. Giles' Resolutions continued yesterday till 5 o'clock—the committee then rose, and the House adjourned till 7 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Giles yesterday proposed to withdraw all the resolutions before the committee—observing that the remaining time of the House would not admit of a full discussion of the subject.

Among the discoveries of this enlightened age, an ingenious mechanic in Connecticut, has invented the art of making paper, that the hottest fire cannot consume.

Thursday the Senators and Representatives of this State, convened in the Senate chamber, agreeably to the resolution passed by both Houses, for the purpose of choosing a representative in the Senate of the United States for the State of Pennsylvania.—The votes were taken *à viva voce*, and ALBERT GALLATINE, Esquire, was elected by a majority of 10.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the third Congress of the United States for the State of New-York—Thomas Treadwell, John Watts, Theodore Bailey, Peter Gaalbeck, Philip Van Cortlandt, Ezekiel Gilbert, John A. Van Alen, Henry Glenn, and James Gordon, Esquires. Shearjaffub Bourne and Henry Dearborn, Esqrs. are elected for Massachusetts.

No one can read the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 4th February, but with satisfaction. The manly, unequivocal sentiments—the fair and accurate statements, and the judicious arrangement of the several particulars which relate to the finances of the Union, must fix his character as a Patriot, a Statesman, and an honest and able Financier; and if a blush can be raised on the cheeks of his calumniators, they must be consumed by the suffusion.

Col. Centinel.

"The French, (says a Boston paper) are not entitled to the credit of inventors of the appellation of "Citizen," it is, as Liberty is, of American birth.—Four years since the President of the United States, addressed Congress by the endearing name of "Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives."

There was a propriety in the President's addressing this body as he did—they were legally his fellow-citizens. But this does not sanction an indiscriminate application of the word "citizen," as he never intended to

"Put the same mark upon the hip
Of both the sound and rotten sheep."

Col. Mirror.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 24, 1792.

DEAR SIR,

"On Friday evening last died, Mr. Rumley, of Maryland. On the evening before, while sitting with some members of the Society for encouraging British arts, sciences and manufactures, (who, from the high opinion they entertained of his genius, had frequently consulted him at their meetings) he complained of a sudden pain in his head, and resting it on his hand on the table, in an instant became apparently lifeless. Medical aid being immediately had, a vein was opened, and symptoms of life returned: he was put into a warm bed, under the care of a good nurse, who administered the remedies which were prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty. But his disorder baffled their skill; and though nothing was left unattempted, that could be devised to restore him, he expired in a few hours, without struggle, and without having recovered the free use of his speech or faculties.

"As the seat of his malady was in his head, after his death it was opened. What I had before conjectured, now became confirmed—that, overpowered with energies and thinking, some of the vessels of the brain were fairly worn out. Accordingly, there had happened a rupture of one of them, which was manifestly the immediate cause of his death. This day he is to be decently interred near Westminster Abbey.

"In Mr. Rumley we have lost a citizen, the vigor and extent of whose intellect has seldom been surpassed; and according to many of the best judges here, very seldom equalled. I have the honor to be &c."

COMMUNICATIONS.

When those who only write and declaim against public measures shall be considered as the patriots of our country, the best title to public confidence will arise from a knack at *Disorganizing* the Government.

It is so very easy to find fault, and there is so much merit to be derived from filching that of our neighbor, that it is really surprising the group of *Disorganizers* is not more numerous than it is.

Parties are not very amiable in any country. Their virulence in England has long been lamented by the most virtuous men of that nation. It is however but justice to their factions to remark, that they do not attack their constitution, nor even whisper the division of the island into two governments.—Our American faction is really scrambling for office and power, but the means they chuse are deadly. In these two particulars they distance all rivals. They set out declared enemies of the constitution itself, and they attack the characters of the servants of the public with a malignity that is unexampled.

THE MACE.

THE mace transmuted into coin,
In fact a profitable design!
No matter what the symbol cost,
For Abram gains by what is lost,
Thus popularity is bo't
Nor costs the purchaser a groat.

Current Prices of American Produce, at Bristol. December 24, 1792.

Pot. Ashes, first, 20s a 30s. Pearl-Ashes, first, 34s a 30s. Rice, long price, 26s short price, 18s. Indigo, 26s a 56s Pitch, 7s a 76s Tar, 13s Turpentine, 8/6 Bees-Wax, 8s a 9s. Deer Skins in the hair, found, 17d per lb. Deer Skins half dressed, 20d a 22d. Pine Boards and Plank, from 10s a 10s6 per 100 feet, inch thick. Oak ditto, 14s a 15s per 100 feet, inch thick. Staves, per M. pipe 8s. 8s. a 13s 3s.—hhd. 5s a 9s.—barrel 4s. 4s. a 6s. Flour, 16s a 17s per C. Wheat, 6s a 6s9 pr. bush. Pig Iron, 6s a 7s. Tobacco, 2d a 5d.

(Signed) ELIAS VANDER HORST.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that the length of Congressional proceedings in this day's Gazette did not admit of publishing the Critiques—they will appear on Wednesday, when Lycurgus will also be resumed, if possible.

Price of Stocks as in our last.

PROPOSALS

For re-printing a new, entertaining and instructive Work, intitled,

THE Errors of Education.

BY MRS. ELIZA PARSONS.

Infallibility of mind impedes our road to PERFECTION; and YOUTH, if not animated by EXAMPLE, to illustrate the precepts of VIRTUE, will ever fall into ERROR.

The European edition of this work, printed last year, sells at 12s. the two volumes, (and few copies, if any, to be had at that price)—This first American edition, which shall be well executed, on an entire new type and fine paper, will be delivered to subscribers in one volume of about 420 pages 12mo. neatly bound, at a French Crown each, to be paid on receiving the book, which will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are obtained to defray the expense of the undertaking.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bookstores of Messrs. T. Dobson, W. Young, J. Cruikshank, and B. Johnson, and at Mr. Henry Kammerer's, No. 24, North Third-street, Philadelphia; by Messrs. R. Hodge, S. Campbell, and T. Allen, Bookellers, New-York; by Messrs. Day & Co. Printers, Trenton; by the Subscribers in Burlington; and by others in whose hands subscription papers are lodged.

Feb. 18, 1793. ISAAC NEALE.

JUST PUBLISHED.

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookeller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VII. OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digested into the Form of Distinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

COMPREHENDING THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned Societies, both at Home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different Sciences; and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a description of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philosophy, System of Ferriery, Feudal system, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Fossils, history of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glass, &c. with a variety of articles in natural history, biography and miscellanies. Illustrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

Those who wish to become possessors of this valuable work will please to be early in their applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.

Jan. 23.

Insurance Company.

At a general meeting (by adjournment) of the Insurance Company of North-America, on Wednesday the 16th instant,

It was Resolved, THAT the Instalments which, according to the Constitution, will become due on the second Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder so paying such instalment, or instalments, shall receive a proportionate share of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating such share from the first day of the month succeeding such payments respectively.

Extraordinary Minutes, EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,

BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes;
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. ep2m

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at No. 19,

Third, between Chestnut and Market Streets, N. B. A few Boxes of the above HYSON for sale.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED.

Are now engraving—and as soon as a sufficient number of them are finished, to secure a regular supply during the publication, which will probably be early next Spring, the work will be put to press.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very respectable number of Subscribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He assures them and the public in general, that no pains or expense shall be spared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. IT shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.

III. Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.

IV. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

V. No advance required.

VI. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.

VII. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

* Subscriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publisher; in New-York, by all the bookellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boston, by Messrs. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. West; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleston, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by sundry other persons throughout the United States.

(12wtf)

A New Post-Road.

HAVING been desired to establish a post-road from Reading, in the state of Pennsylvania, to Williamsburg, at the Great Forks of the Genesee river, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the General Post-Office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamsburg aforesaid, by the following route, to wit: the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Locoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Post, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamsburg.

The proposals will be received until the 15th of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Necessary Post-Offices are to be established on the route, and such persons appointed Postmasters as the Contractor shall name, and the Postmaster-General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to the Postmaster-General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of postage by law established, and to have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, such excepted, as shall be sent by a special messenger, or which are or shall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P.M.G.

General Post-Office, Jan. 22, 1793.

PLANS

OF THE City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or Bank of the United States.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED

FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,

THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven complete bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be complete stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most complete manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. ep2m

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Com'rs.

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen."

Jan. 19. 1f

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 18th, 1793.

WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amsterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound sterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, so to be paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give authentic notice to the President and Directors of the Bank at which of the said Cities he will receive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements: the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potomack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. ep2m

BY the Commissioners appointed to improve the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost	\$3,000
1 Cash Prize	25,000
1 ditto	20,000
1 ditto	15,000
1 ditto	10,000
2 ditto	5,000
10 ditto	1,000
20 ditto	500
100 ditto	100
200 ditto	50
400 ditto	25
1,000 ditto	10
15,000 ditto	10

16,737 Prizes Dollars 350,000

33,263 Blanks

50,000

The sole design of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Commissioners that there may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as possible—how far their endeavors may be answered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of the Hotel, when complete, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, without deduction, in one month after the drawing, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. Wm. Dickens, City Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs. James West & Co. Baltimore; of Mr. Peter Guman, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, if presented on or before the 10th of April next; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to complete his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. complete; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of _____ in the state of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited) That he served _____ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of _____ county of _____ state of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed in the Presence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the space of 2 months.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY, May be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry.

The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.